

ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: "Afloat Safety," chapter 7, pages 7-1 through 7-13; "Naval Aviation Safety," chapter 8, pages 8-1 through 8-15; and "Explosives Safety," chapter 9, pages 9-1 through 9-5.

4-1. The primary goal of the afloat safety program is to

1. instruct personnel in hazard prevention
2. evaluate effectiveness of the safety program
3. maintain safety records and mishaps statistics
4. attain the highest degree of operational readiness

4-2. What is the first critical step in achieving the goals of the afloat safety program?

1. Hazard identification
2. Hazard elimination
3. Hazard prevention
4. Hazard correction

4-3. Shipboard safety standards can be found in what volume of the *NAVOSH Program Manual for Forces Afloat*?

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV

4-4. Directing the afloat safety program is the responsibility of which of the following personnel?

1. Executive officer
2. Safety officer
3. Commanding officer
4. Members of the chain of command

4-5. Who executes and manages the afloat safety programs?

1. Chief of Naval Operations
2. Commanding officer
3. Executive officer
4. Safety officer

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Chief of Naval Education and TrainingB. Commander, Naval Safety CenterC. Systems commandersD. Type commanders |
|---|

Figure 4-A.-Afloat safety program personnel.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-6 THROUGH 4-10, SELECT FROM FIGURE 4-A THE PERSON WHO PERFORMS THE FUNCTION LISTED AS THE QUESTION. RESPONSES MAY BE USED ONCE, MORE THAN ONCE, OR NOT AT ALL.

4-6. Ensures the correction of documented hazards receives priority during availability planning.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

4-7. Conducts the final review and analysis of mishap investigation reports (MIRs).

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

4-8. Responsible for ensuring that subordinate commands provide effective safety training.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

- 4-9. Provides technical focus for comprehensive development and administration of the afloat safety program.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-10. Sanitizes MIRs and endorsements for use in safety training.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-11. The safety officer directly reports hazardous conditions or operations to which of the following personnel?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Executive officer
 3. Engineer officer
 4. Division officer
- 4-12. All hands have which of the following safety responsibilities?
1. Know and obey all safety precautions
 2. Report unsafe procedures
 3. Provide mishap information to safety investigators
 4. Each of the above
- 4-13. What is the key to a successful safety program?
1. An experienced safety officer
 2. Hazard identification
 3. Quality training
 4. Mishap reporting
- 4-14. Occupational health and safety subject matter is combined into generic lesson guides for use in shipboard training in what publication?
1. NTP S-40-8603
 2. NAVEDTRA 10074
 3. NAVSAFECEN 5102/30
 4. NAVOSH Program Manual
- 4-15. Safety courses are offered to shipboard personnel by which of the following activities?
1. Mobile training units
 2. Fleet training centers
 3. Naval training centers
 4. Recruit training centers
- 4-16. What is the principal way commands discover hazards?
1. By chance
 2. By the occurrence of mishaps
 3. Through workplace inspections
 4. Through individual personnel reports
- 4-17. At least how often should shipboard work spaces be inspected for safety hazards?
1. Weekly
 2. Monthly
 3. Annually
 4. Semiannually
- 4-18. The Naval Safety Center conducts occupational health surveys of naval operating forces at least how often?
1. Once a year
 2. Twice a year
 3. Every 3 years
 4. As requested
- 4-19. Results of surveys conducted by the Safety Center are sent to which of the following personnel?
1. Unit commanding officer
 2. Chief of Naval Operations
 3. Type commander
 4. Unit safety officer
- 4-20. In 1989, the CNO called for a Navywide safety standdown for which of the following reasons?
1. Aviation mishaps
 2. Off-duty mishaps
 3. An annual requirement
 4. A rash of shipboard mishaps

- 4-21. Detailed procedures and report formats for afloat mishap investigation and reporting is contained in what instruction?
1. OPNAVINST 5100.19B
 2. OPNAVINST 5100.10G
 3. OPNAVINST 5100.21B
 4. OPNAVINST 5100.23C
- 4-22. A mishap that results in property damage of \$500,000 is assigned what mishap classification?
1. Class A
 2. Class B
 3. Class C
 4. Special case
- 4-23. When no injury or need of medical attention is involved, which, if any, of the following mishaps is reportable to NAVSAFECEN?
1. Hazardous material exposure
 2. Oxygen deficiency
 3. Electric shock
 4. None of the above
- 4-24. Shipboard mishaps involving civilians or foreigners are reportable under OPNAVINST 5100.21B.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-25. What is the goal of the aviation safety program?
1. To preserve resources
 2. To report all mishaps
 3. To enhance operational readiness
 4. To cut aircraft maintenance costs
- 4-26. What term is used to identify the potential cause of damage and injury?
1. Lack of training
 2. Human error
 3. Hazard
 4. Stress
- 4-27. Detecting, containing, and eliminating hazards is the concern of which of the following activities?
1. Aircraft design
 2. Personnel selection
 3. Aircraft support equipment
 4. All of the above
- 4-28. Who directs and supervises the Naval Aviation Safety Program?
1. Commander, Naval Safety Center
 2. Commander, Naval Air
 3. Aviation safety officer
 4. Director, Air Warfare
- 4-29. Who advises and aids the CNO in the administration and monitoring of the Naval Aviation Safety Program?
1. Commander, Naval Safety Center
 2. Commander, Naval Air
 3. Aviation safety officer
 4. Director, Air Warfare
- 4-30. Which of the following officers can be assigned as the aviation safety officer (ASO)?
1. A designated naval flight officer
 2. A flight surgeon
 3. An air department officer
 4. An AIMD officer
- 4-31. The ASO billet is only a collateral duty .
1. True
 2. False
- 4-32. When do you submit a Hazard Report (HR)?
1. When directed by higher authority
 2. When directed by the ASO
 3. Whenever a hazard is detected
 4. Whenever a mishap has occurred

- 4-33. To have an effect outside the organization, the HR should be submitted to whom?
1. Aviation safety officer
 2. Commanding officer
 3. Department head
 4. Higher authority
- 4-34. A special HR format is required to report which of the following hazards?
1. Bird strike
 2. Mid-air collision
 3. Aircraft fire
 4. Aircraft mishap resulting in fatal injury
- 4-35. An individual who is reluctant to identify a hazard because of a unique situation is authorized to send which of the following types of HRs?
1. Special format
 2. Anonymous
 3. Standard
 4. FOUO
- 4-36. In the interest of safety, all HRs with a severe risk assessment code should be submitted within how many hours after the hazard is detected?
1. 60
 2. 24
 3. 36
 4. 48
- 4-37. The only restriction on the use of HRs is that they are used For Official Use Only (FOUO).
1. True
 2. False
- 4-38. An aircraft involved in an accident before take off, which results in a total damage of \$250,000, is assigned what (a) mishap category and (b) severity class?
1. (a) FM (b) A
 2. (a) FM (b) B
 3. (a) FRM (b) A
 4. (a) FRM (b) B

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Fatal injury</p> <p>B. Permanent total disability</p> <p>C. Permanent partial disability</p> <p>D. Lost workday</p> |
|---|

Figure 4-B.-Injury classifications.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-39 THROUGH 4-43, SELECT THE INJURY CLASSIFICATION IN FIGURE 4-B THAT MATCHES THE DESCRIPTION USED AS THE QUESTION. RESPONSES MAY BE USED ONCE, MORE THAN ONCE, OR NOT AT ALL.

- 4-39. An injury that results in the loss of both arms.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-40. An injury that results in death due to a complication arising from the mishap.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-41. An injury that results in second-degree burns over 5 percent of the body.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-42. An injury that results in an unrepairable inguinal hernia.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-43. An injury that results in the loss of the great toe.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

- 4-44. Mishap reports (MRs) provide which of the following information concerning aircraft mishaps?
1. Hazard elimination information
 2. Mishap prevention information
 3. Information about the person causing the mishap
 4. Information about the progress of investigation
- 4-45. NAVSAFECEN requires that a Class A aviation mishap be reported initially by which of the following means?
1. Message
 2. Telephone
 3. Mail
 4. Courier
- 4-46. An initial message MR for all Class A and B aviation mishaps will be submitted within how many hours?
1. 12 hours
 2. 24 hours
 3. 36 hours
 4. 4 hours
- 4-47. Aircraft mishap investigations are conducted for which of the following reasons?
1. To determine culpability
 2. To determine total damage
 3. For safety purposes only
 4. For accounting purposes only
- 4-48. If an aircraft manned by an aircrew is involved in a mishap, which of the following personnel must serve as a member of the aircraft mishap board?
1. AIMD officer
 2. Safety officer
 3. NATOPS qualified officer
 4. Aircrew survival qualified officer
- 4-49. On what form do you report the hazards responsible for a mishap?
1. Special HR
 2. MIR
 3. MR
 4. HR
- 4-50. Following a mishap, an MIR must be submitted within how many days?
1. 50
 2. 60
 3. 30
 4. 40
- 4-51. What is the purpose of the Mishap and Hazard Recommendation Tracking (MISTRAC) Program?
1. To monitor corrective actions
 2. To ensure all hazards are reported
 3. To eliminate hazards
 4. To identify corrective actions
- 4-52. Under the MISTRAC program, who monitors corrective action recommendations?
1. ASO
 2. CNO
 3. COMNAVAIR
 4. COMNAVSAFECEN
- 4-53. When does NAVSAFECEN provide action agencies with a listing of all MISRECs?
1. Semiannually on 1 March and 1 September
 2. Semiannually on 1 April and 1 October
 3. Annually on 15 January
 4. Annually on 1 October
- 4-54. Who is responsible for providing safety education in a command?
1. CO
 2. XO
 3. EMO
 4. ASO

- 4-55. What are the three functions of a command aviation safety program?
1. Hazard reporting, hazard detection, and hazard elimination
 2. Hazard detection, hazard elimination, and safety training
 3. Hazard reporting, hazard elimination, and safety training
 4. Hazard monitoring, hazard reporting, and hazard detection
- 4-56. What publication identifies the requirements and conditions in reporting aviation mishaps?
1. OPNAVINST 3750.6Q
 2. OPNAVINST 5100.19B
 3. OPNAVINST 5100.23C
 4. NAVAIR A1-NAOSH-SAF-000/P5100-1
- 4-57. Which of the following elements of an aviation safety program is/are vital to a successful safety effort?
1. Command climate
 2. Command safety goals
 3. Command safety organization
 4. All of the above
- 4-58. What is the recommended minimum frequency for a formal NAVSAFECEN survey?
1. 1 year
 2. 2 years
 3. 3 years
 4. 4 years
- 4-59. Flight deck operations are more dangerous than ground aircraft operations for which of the following reasons?
1. Hazards posed by propellers and rotors
 2. Exhaust area hazards
 3. Limited space
 4. Engine noises
- 4-60. What are the two most serious hazards of jet engine exhaust?
1. High temperature and noise
 2. High temperature and high velocity
 3. Noise and high velocity
 4. Noise and exhaust gasses
- 4-61. Preventing the premature, unintentional, or unauthorized discharge of explosives is the main reason for having an explosives safety program.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-62. Who reviews the explosive safety of weapons or explosives systems?
1. DDESB
 2. WSESRB
 3. DCNO
 4. COMNAVSAFECEN
- 4-63. DOD explosives safety standards are established by which of the following organizations?
1. DDESB
 2. WSESRB
 3. NAVSAFECEN
 4. NAVSEASYSKOM
- 4-64. The explosives safety standards provide which of the following types of guidance to DOD components?
1. Disposal of explosives
 2. Storage of explosives
 3. Transportation of explosives
 4. Avoidance of hazardous conditions connected with explosives
- 4-65. Who conducts the detailed safety inspection of explosives systems?
1. COMNAVSEASUPPCEN
 2. COMNAVSAFECEN
 3. COMNAVAIR
 4. DCNO

- 4-66. A waiver for an explosive safety requirement can be obtained from which of the following personnel?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Secretary of Defense
 3. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
 4. Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command
- 4-67. What is the most common cause of mishaps involving explosive devices?
1. Weather conditions
 2. Manufacturing defects
 3. Faulty design
 4. Personnel error
- 4-68. As an ordnance supervisor ashore, you should be familiar with which of the following instructions?
1. OPNAVINST 3750.6Q
 2. OPNAVINST 4110.2
 3. OPNAVINST 5100.25A
 4. NAVSEA OP 5
- 4-69. Any requests, suggestions, or comments about explosives safety standards should be forwarded in writing to which of the following personnel?
1. Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command
 2. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
 3. Secretary of Defense
 4. Commanding officer
- 4-70. What flag is hoisted during ordnance handling operations?
1. ALPHA
 2. BRAVO
 3. KILO
 4. PAPA
- 4-71. Who is authorized to safely remove and dispose of defective or suspected ammunitions from a work area?
1. CO
 2. DCA
 3. EOD
 4. DCNO
- 4-72. As an explosive safety supervisor, you are authorized to alter some safety regulations to complete tasking on time.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-73. What is the major safety factor in preventing an ordnance catastrophe?
1. Explosive safety instructions
 2. An experienced fire-fighting team
 3. A well-experienced and knowledgeable person in charge
 4. The availability of more personnel than what is required for any ordnance operation
- 4-74. At a minimum, when should you inspect ordnance elevators and hoists?
1. Monthly and after use
 2. Meekly and before use
 3. Weekly and after use
 4. Semiannually
- 4-75. What publication should you use as a reference when performing maintenance and testing of elevators?
1. OPNAVINST 5100.21B
 2. OPNAVINST 8600.2A
 3. NSTM, chapter 400
 4. NSTM, chapter 700